NOTE XXIII.

DESCRIPTIONS OF A NEW GENUS AND SOME NEW OR INTERESTING SPECIES OF PLANIPENNIA

BY

ESBEN PETERSEN.

(With 4 textfigures).

Haarupiella, gen. nov.

A recurrent vein at the base of costal area in forewing. One crossvein at the base of subcostal area. Radius in forewing with 4—5 sectors, the apical one is forked several times. Media forks near base of wing, nearly opposite to origin of 1st radial sector. 1st crossvein between 1st radial sector and M_1 about one third from base of wing. M_2 and Cu_1 coalesce for a short distance. Three series of gradate veins in the forewing, two series in the hindwing. No crossveins between the apical radial sector and the radius.

Type: *Haarupiella neotropica*, sp. nov.

I dedicate this genus to my friend and colleague, Mr. A. C. JENSEN-HAARUP, who has done so much in order to explore the fauna of the Argentine Republic.

This genus includes, besides the type-species, *Haarupiella pallida* n. sp., *Boriomyia colombiensis* Banks, and probably also *Hemerobius impudicus* Gerst.

It has much likeness to *Boriomyia* Banks, but is easily separated by the presence of three series of gradate veins in the forewing and by the coalescence of M_2 and Cu_1.

In "Mission de l'Equateur", Névroptères, Paris, 1913, p. 74, Mr. L. Navás describes a new genus *Nusalala* with the geno-type *N. erecta*. This genus also has three rows of gradate veins in forewing, and it seems in most respects to be similar to *Haarupiella*, but Navás remarks in the description of the genus: "Similis *Micromo* .... Ala anterior area costali angusta, venula nulla recurrente ad basim...." The drawing of *N. erecta* does not show any recurrent vein. In "The Transactions of the Second Entomological Congress", p. 183 (1912), he gives a drawing of the forewing of *N. rhegmatica* (no description), and very distinctly it shows a recurrent vein. On that account *N. rhegmatica* must be transferred to *Haarupiella*.

Haarupiella neotropica, sp. nov.

Head dark brown, pale brown haired. Below the antennae a yellowish V-shaped marking. Antennae pale

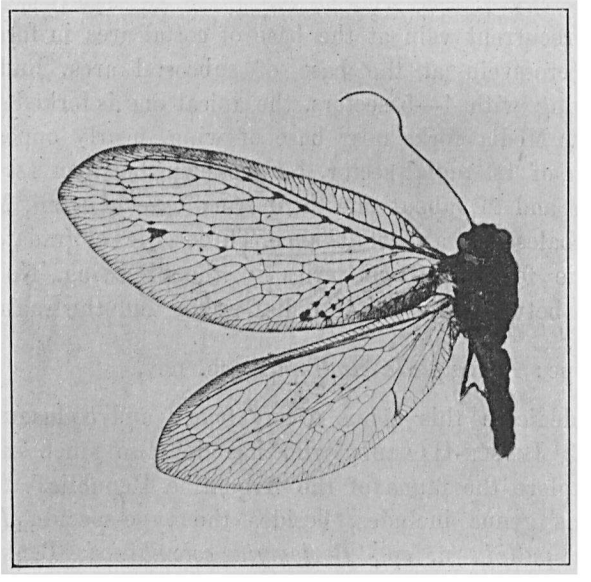

Fig. 1. *Haarupiella neotropica.*

brown, haired. Basal joint of antennae very stout, subcylindrical. Eyes brown. Pro- and metathorax dark brown,

yellowish brown haired, with paler lateral margins and venter. Mesothorax as pale as the side margins of pro- and metathorax. Abdomen dark brown, paler ventrally. Legs yellowish; fore- and intermediate tibiae with two dark brown spots exteriorly, one near the tip, the other about in the middle. Tarsi yellowish brown, apical joint a little darker. Wings with yellowish brown tinge, broad, with somewhat acute tips. Crossveins in the costal area of forewings very numerous, forked. Five radial sectors, the apical one emitting 5 branches; in the hindwings 2 radial sectors, the apical one emitting about 7 branches. Longitudinal veins in the forewing reddish yellow with short dark streaks. The crossveins in the gradate veins darker. All the veins yellowish haired. The margins pilose. Forewing with dark spots or streaks along the costa, the apical and the posterior margin. On the radius 8 blackish brown spots, 5 at the origin of the radial sectors. In the disc of forewing some dark spots at the ends of several crossveins; two larger spots at the forkings of 2nd and 3rd radial sectors. A row of small dark spots along the apical part of two of the cubital branches. The hind border with a darker shade at the base. Pterostigmatical area in both pairs of wings reddish yellow. Hindwing unspotted, nervures reddish yellow, crossveins in outer gradate series, apical part of Cu_2 and 1st anal vein blackish. Number of crossveins between the radial sectors in inner gradate series of forewing 4, in intermediate series 5 and in outer series 8; in hindwing 5 in inner series, 8 in outer series.

Length of forewing 11mm., that of hindwing 9 mm.

One female from Bahia, in the Leyden Museum.

Haarupiella pallida, sp. nov.

Face whitish yellow, labrum a little darker; vertex brownish yellow with dark brown spots. Antennae hairy, whitish yellow at base, becoming a little darker towards apex. Basal joint stout, subcylindrical, second joint narrower, longer than broad; the third and following joints

as broad as long. Thorax laterally and ventrally yellowish brown, dorsally with a broad longitudinal median dark brown streak. Abdomen testaceous. Thorax and abdomen strongly haired. Legs yellowish white; tarsi a little darker. Fore- and intermediate tibiae with a darker brown spot near the tip and another about the middle exteriorly. Forewing with pale brown tinge and broadly rounded apex. Costal area with forked crossveins. Four radial sectors, the apical one with two branches. Longitudinal nervures pale with shorter or longer dark brown streaks. Some of the crossveins in the disc of the wings dark,

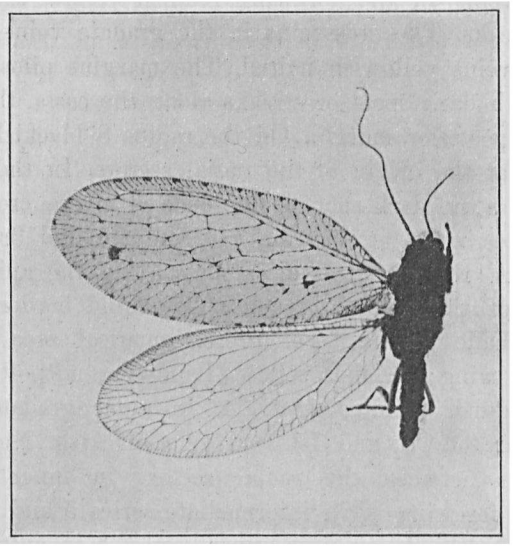

Fig. 2. *Haarupiella pallida.*

with a short whitish band in their middle. Near the base of Cu_1 two small spots. The apical crossvein between 1st and 2nd radial sector strongly brownish shaded. On the margin of forewing small dark brown spots. All the nervures of the forewing shortly pale brown haired. Pterostigma indistinct in both pairs of wings. Number of gradate veins between radial sectors in the inner series 3, in the intermediate series 3 and in the outer series 5. Hindwings

with broadly rounded apex, hyaline. Nervures pale yellowish brown. The gradate crossveins in the apical series brown. Four radial sectors, three of them have a brownish tinge near base. Cubitus dark brown near base; posterior margin dark brown basally. 3 gradate crossveins in the inner series, 5 in the outer series.

Forewing measuring 9,5 mm. in length, hindwing 8 mm.

One female (in my collection) from the Province Mendoza in the Argentine Republic (A. C. JENSEN-HAARUP leg.).

Gayomyia falcata Blanch.

Megalomus falcatus Blanchard, in Gay, Historia fisica y politica de Chile (1851).
Gayomyia falcata Banks, Trans. Am. Ent. Soc., XXXIX, p. 217 (1913).

One female of this very interesting and little-known species from Agualani Casabaya, S. E. Peru, captured in August (dry season), is present in the Leyden Museum.

I give here a short description of the species, in order to complete that given by BLANCHARD.

Head pale reddish brown; labrum slightly emarginate and with rounded front angles; vertex and face a little below the antennae dispersedly and deeply punctuate. Maxillary and labial palpi pale brown. Basal and second joints of maxillary palpi short and of equal length; third joint as long as first and second united; fourth a little shorter than third; fifth subcylindrical and twice as long as fourth. Basal joint of labial palpi short, 2nd joint one and a half times as long as 1st; 3rd somewhat fusiform, with truncate tip and about as long as 1st and 2nd united. Antennae yellowish brown; basal joint stout, 2nd as long as 1st, conical, broadest at tip, the following joints broader than long. Antennae half as long as forewing. Thorax and abdomen reddish yellow, with reddish yellow hairs. Front margin of prothorax narrowly blackish and blackish haired. Legs yellow; tip of tibiae and of tarsal joints narrowly brown; apical joint of tarsi brown. Tibiae cylindrical. Basal joint of tarsi as long as 2nd and 3rd united; third

joint a little shorter than 2nd; 4th shorter than 3rd; 5th as long as 4th and 3rd united.

Forewing long and rather broad, falcate at tip. Costal

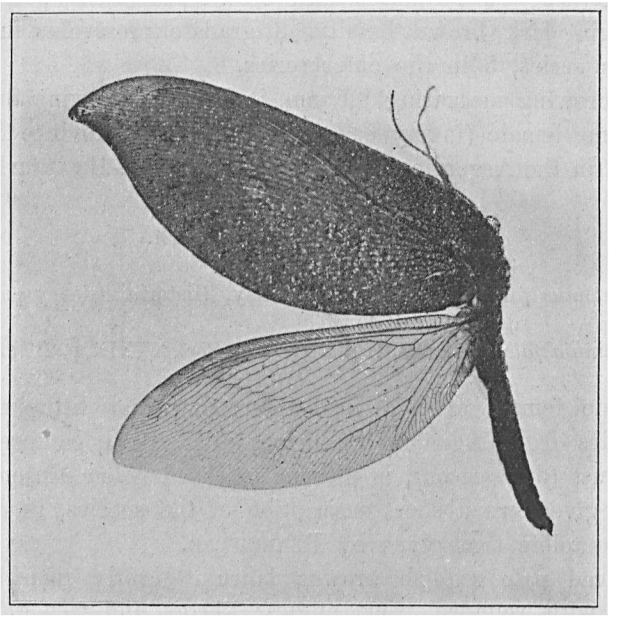

Fig. 3. *Gayomyia falcata.*

area very broad at base, strongly narrowed towards the middle of wing. At the base a recurrent vein circumscribing a long, narrow and rectangular space. Reticulation of costal area dense and irregular in the two basal thirds, regular and dense in the apical third. A very narrow, hyaline streak runs along and close to the front margin as far out as the spot, where subcosta and radius join. Many crossveins between subcosta and radius. 6 radial sectors, the 6th with 5 branches. Reticulation at base of wing dense and irregular. Several black and chitinuous dots are found, especially in the costal area and along the posterior margin; a large one where subcosta and radius unite. Membrane yellowish brown, nervures reddish brown. In the disc of wing a large hyaline spot, and along the

apical margin a paler space. Extreme tip of forewing blackish. Hindwing slightly falcate at tip, hyaline with a faint reddish yellow tinge along the margins. Nervures pale yellowish brown, several of the crossveins in the gradate series blackish. Costal area narrow, the crossveins at the base of the area simple, far outwards forked. Reticulation in the basal part very open, more dense in the apical part. Two rows of gradate crossveins.

Length of forewing 18 mm., that of hindwing 15 mm.

Glenosmylus krügeri, sp. nov.

Face dark testaceous; maxillary palpi darker except the tip of the apical joint, which is pale. Face shining brownish black with a few pale bristles; ocelli testaceous. Antennae testaceous except the two basal joints, which are brownish

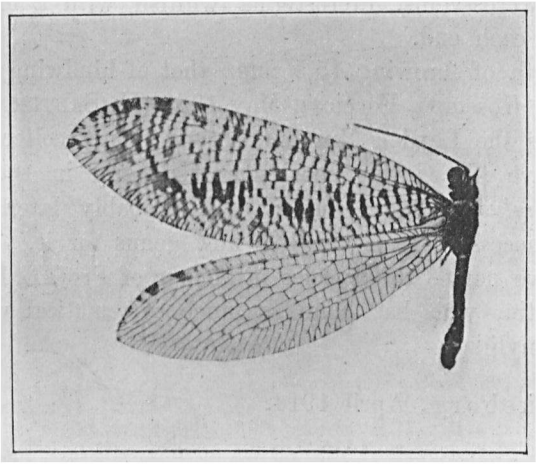

Fig. 4. *Glenosmylus krügeri.*

black, the basal joint very stout; the second joint globular, the remainder cylindrical. Prothorax one fourth longer than broad, with slightly rounded front margin, shining blackish, with long blackish bristles mingled with a few pale ones; two transverse furrows slightly indicated. Meso- and metathorax blackish with a few indistinct pale spots

and with a few pale hairs. Abdomen dorsally blackish with white hairs, ventrally paler. Legs yellowish. Plantulae simple.

Wings hyaline. Longitudinal nervures in the forewing whitish, brownish banded where the transverse veins join. All the crossveins dark brown and broadly sooty brown shaded. A few crossveins in the costal area partly or totally white. The greater number of forks along the apical and posterior margin brownish black. In the apical and posterior part some irregular, linear sooty brown spots. Pterostigma white with a large spot at each end. Each of the two chitinuous dots placed in a large sooty brown spot. In the hindwing all the veins are brown except the costa, subcosta and radius which are more or less white banded; some of the branches from the radial sector are also white banded before and behind the outer series of gradate crossveins. Pterostigma whitish with a brownish spot at each end.

Length of forewing 15,5 mm., that of hindwing 14 mm.

Hab. Kosempo, Formosa, May 1909 (H. SAUTER leg.) — Type in the Leyden Museum, cotype in my collection.

I have placed this species provisionally in the genus *Glenosmylus* Krüger; but it will probably later on be found necessary to establish a new genus for it.

I have named this species in honour of Prof. L. KRÜGER in Stettin, who has done so much systematical work in the Osmylidae.

Silkeborg, April 1914.